

Today

The War Is Done.
Now for a War Education.
What Does War Mean?
The Answer Is Coming.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE
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Whistles blowing, bells ringing, flags flying, workers rushing from factories to form impromptu processions, newsboys yelling, presses humming, millions of mothers weeping for joy; the war is over, only the final peace details remain.

What should be the last great attempt at world domination ends in failure—as all the other attempts ended. And this year, next year, the year after, the world will learn what war really means, what it costs, and that every nation pays its part of the war bill.

There will be changes of power, many of them, outside of Germany and Austria as well as inside.

The ordinary people have paid for the war with their blood. They intend to have something to say about world government, now that killing has stopped.

In Germany you will see a struggle for rulership between the Kaiser, if he survives, and some such man as Liebknecht, the socialist.

A few days ago, on his release from prison, Liebknecht said, "I stand before you a branded criminal, emerging from a felon's cell to bid you be of good cheer. The twilight of the divine right of kings betokens the dawn of the human rights of man."

In France power will be with a government largely socialist in its methods, and absolutely socialist as regards many of the men in high office.

Such a man as Clemenceau would be called a Socialist in this country, and his newspaper more than radical.

In England torianism retires into the background. The struggle will be between British Labor party and advanced Liberals like Lloyd George. It would be worth while for powerful individuals in America to read carefully the after-war program of the British Labor party. A great deal of that program will be made reality. It is a program that would not suit those accustomed to rule in this country.

What will happen in Russia, cut off and locked in, no man can guess. Self-chosen "saviors of humanity" are killing each other like spiders coked up in a bottle. At the end one big spider, they come out, fanged, and other and powerful enough to control.

Austria-Hungary is a battlefield of hatred let loose by the failure of empire and monarchy. Those that have been down are up, lack of food makes the situation more horrible. There will be unpleasant days and months there.

In Italy, victorious after long years of working, there will come some unpleasant reckonings. The Italian government has no patient, enduring, much without complaint. There will be in Italy some housecleaning that will interest the world, if active minds have their way.

Here the people do well to rejoice, parade, and ring bells. As little Belgium saved the world at the beginning of the war, with her marvelous resistance, so the wealth and power of the United States made the work of salvation complete at the end of the war. This country has done good work well, quickly, and unselfishly. But it must pay its share of the war bill.

It also has its problems, with this disadvantage, that they are not generally recognized; outside of a few thoughtful men in the Administration, including the President, no plan has been made to meet them. The intelligence of finance that largely controls the country does not know that the problems exist. The realization will come.

Fortunately, this country has spent only a small sum comparatively—some thirty-odd thousand millions. Thirty thousand millions is only about three hundred dollars for every man, woman, and child in the United States. A healthy negro slave was worth one thousand dollars—you would have had to pay that to his owner to give the slave his freedom. Three hundred dollars apiece is, after all, not so big a price to pay for freedom for each inhabitant of this country.

This country can afford what has happened as regards money, and fortunately the loss in life has been comparatively small. Plenty of common sense, top and bottom, are needed for the problems that are coming now—wages coming down, stock prices going up, a few made gigantic riches, millions facing the anxiety of lack of employment and lower pay.

War is a terrific fire. While it burns, you do not realize the damage. Now the fire is out, and the world will learn slowly what has happened. It is not going to be pleasant learning.

Business men will put their houses in order. Working men and women, many of them, will continue to get good pay for some weeks or months. They should save all they can for the times that are coming.

A dollar in peace time is as important to the citizen as a bullet to the soldier in war.

WEATHER:

Fair and warmer tonight; tomorrow cloudy, warmer. Temperature at 5 a. m., 41 degrees. Normal temperature for November 8 for last 30 years, 48 degrees.

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WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, 1918.

[Closing Wall Street Prices]

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANY GIVEN 72 HOURS TO CONSIDER ARMISTICE

ALL GERMANY FALLS UNDER SWAY OF REDS, LONDON HEARS

LONDON, Nov. 8 (1 p. m.).—Practically the whole of Germany is now controlled by revolutionaries, said an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today.

The revolutionaries dominate Sonderburg, Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven and Rendsburg.

The revolution in northern Germany has been comparatively peaceful, it is said.

Soldiers and sailors met and voted in the cities, following the example set at Kiel.

The red flag is flying over wharves and ships at Wilhelmshaven.

Fire Shots at Prince.

Prince Heinrich, brother of the Kaiser, left Kiel in a speeding motor car. Forces wearing red bands upon their arms forced the prince to give them a lift, but they were knocked from the running board by sailors.

The revolutionaries fired volleys at the automobile, but it is not known whether they wounded the prince or not.

The Third Infantry regiment at Oldenburg, the aerodrome forces at Oldenburg, the sailors at Flensburg, and the men attached to the naval station at Mürwik, joined the revolution.

The revolutionaries are reported to have seized Sonderburg, thirteen miles northeast of Flensburg. The railway between the latter city and Kiel is said to have been destroyed.

Revolting at Bremen.

Riots also are reported in the city of Bremen southwest of Hamburg.

A traveler arriving from Germany today said the revolting sailors have seized the majority of the German high seas fleet at Kiel, and that the warships operated by mutinous crews have steamed out of the harbor under the red flag.

Another report said the revolutionists dominate Warnemünde.

Earlier reports tell of the seizure of Flensburg, Altona, and other cities, and an artillery battle in the streets of Hamburg. A Workmen's and Soldiers' Council is reported to have taken over the government of Kiel.

Karl Liebknecht, socialist leader, who was recently released from prison, has formed a council of soldiers at Bremen.

The revolution created much enthusiasm at Bremen, where the church bells were tolled in celebration.

Berlin Papers Silent.

Strict German censorship prevents the Berlin newspapers from publishing any official dispatches about the uprisings.

The Tagblatt says that Berlin is quiet, but that the socialist leaders Liebknecht and Hoffman are organizing meetings.

Singular fighting has been raging in the German city of Hamburg, which is now in the hands of the revolutionaries.

Submarine crews in German ports deserted and engaged in the conflict with loyal troops.

Commandant Heinke, of the Kiel naval station, was killed in fighting there yesterday.

Some of the revolutionary leaders at Kiel have agreed to use their influence to have the German fleet recalled.

Cable advices from London yesterday said the fleet to be sent to a neutral port.

WAR WORKER KILLED

Struck by a passing automobile at the corner of Thirteenth and K streets northwest about 9 o'clock last night, Miss Francis Rhea, an employee of the War Risk Bureau, residing at 1017 K street northwest, died shortly after 1 o'clock today at the Emergency Hospital.

FRENCH ENVOY AT PORT.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Nov. 8.—Flying the French tricolor at the masthead in honor of the French ambassador to Japan, who was a passenger on the vessel, the Japanese steamer Kamo Maru has reached port from the Orient.

First and very remarkable photograph of the great German retreat. Pictorial Graveyard next Sunday's New York American.—Advt.

KAISER EXPECTED TO GIVE UP THRONE TOMORROW

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Kaiser will abdicate tomorrow, according to the newspaper Politiken, published in Copenhagen, said an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from here today.

The dispatch added that a majority of the parties in Berlin had unanimously decided to demand the Kaiser's resignation.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Agency Libra announces that the Kaiser is willing to resign if all other reigning sovereigns and princes abdicate simultaneously, according to a Central News Agency.

CITY TURNS OUT TO CELEBRATE

Not until General Pershing leads in grand review along Pennsylvania avenue the victorious troops of America will this National Capital experience the thrill or be the scene of a demonstration comparable with the peace parades of yesterday afternoon and last night.

This is not the story of a common-place celebration. It concerns no superficial emotions. The parades and pageants of domestic history pass into insignificance beside it. Except for the great review which is to come or the possible march of allied troops down Unter den Linden, in Berlin, the outpouring of Washington on yesterday is unapproachable.

Into the Sunlight.

Here there was staged the thanksgiving of a world liberated from war; here cheered and marched the prototypes of men and women throughout the earth who had come into the sunlight of peace.

Here the Frechman, the Britisher, the Belgian, the Scot, the Italian, the Serb, the Japanese, men of nearly all nationalities, races, and creeds—proclaimed the coming of a new era in an oppressed age.

The spirit of the American soldier dead in Flanders or on the fields of France was with Washingtonians yesterday. The ghosts of the heroes of "No Man's Land" were abroad in the Capital of the savior republic.

The mothers and fathers of men dead on the battlefields of freedom will tell one so.

This is written at the past midnight hour. The city comes to its period of repose. On the streets there are heard the final blasts of vagrant horns. A soldier and his girl are homeward bent.

Twelve Delicious Hours.

A commendered truck has emptied its load of excited war workers, who declared a holiday without consulting their chief. The traffic "cops" have set their signals at a neutral and wearily "turned in" at the patrol box. Here and there comes the echo of a final shout. The colors of most of the Allied nations flash triumphantly under the electric lights as belated celebrants start toward their resting place.

It is the end of a frenzied day. For twelve hours Washington, and all the men and women in it, have lived in ecstasy and peace delirium.

In the life of everyone there comes some time a moment which he would not wish to miss.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

SMITH STILL LEADS IN NEW YORK RACE

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Both Governor Whitman and Democratic candidate Smith were still claiming victory today in the New York gubernatorial race.

There were only six districts missing today, however, and the count gave Smith 99,212; Whitman 97,148. The soldier vote is yet to be tallied, but Smith's adherents assert he will get the most of it.

Chairman Glynn, of the Republican committee, declares his figures do not agree with the unofficial totals. He is also waiting for the complete count of the prohibition votes cast for Whitman.

In Ravaged Armenia, by a Christian girl, held captive by the cruel Turks, life is also waiting for the complete count of the prohibition votes cast for Whitman.

Sacred Bible Lands Restored by Christian armies from the Turks. Special picture given with next Sunday's New York American.—Advt.

POURPARLERS FAIL TO STOP ADVANCE OF ALLIED FORCES

By Agency Radio to the I. N. S. PARIS, Nov. 8 (2:30 p. m.).—Sedan will be wholly in the hands of the French and Americans within a few hours, if it has not already been taken, said an Agency Radio dispatch from the front this afternoon. The capture of the western outskirts of Sedan was announced yesterday.

The entry of the German armistice delegates into the allied lines has not stopped the gigantic converging movement of the allied armies, and today the passageway through which the Germans must retreat from France had been narrowed to fifty miles.

The British, French and Americans are still forging ahead, hostilities having been suspended temporarily in only one small zone to allow the safe passage of the German envoys by way of La Capelle (which the British captured yesterday).

The British, pressing in a southeasterly direction from the Valenciennes area, have almost encircled Maubeuge, a mighty fortress of France near the Belgian frontier. They are advancing on both sides of this German stronghold.

Continue Progress.

French and Americans continue their progress in a northeasterly direction between the Oise and Meuse rivers, the Americans having reached Sedan, cutting vital German lines of communication.

To the west of the two American armies the French are advancing rapidly north of Reims.

Only a small strip of France is now held by the Germans, and if the present progress is kept up it will be only a few days until practically all of the country is freed of Germans.

Virtually all of the railways supplying the Germans in France are now dominated by allied artillery.

FRENCH TAKEN AS FRENCH ADVANCE

PARIS, Nov. 8.—"Our progress was renewed this morning on the whole front," the French war office announced today.

"Our advanced elements reached Liart, thirty kilometers, (18½ miles) north of Reims."

"Further to the right we had taken (Continued on Page 21, Column 3.)"

METAL CAR TICKETS FOR GOVERNMENT

Complications in governmental accounting methods resulted in an order today by the Public Utilities Commission directing the Capital Traction Company and the Washington Railway and Electric Company to sell metal tickets to the Federal and District governments at the rate of five cents each to be used for official purposes.

The tickets will be sold only upon presentation of duly executed orders from Federal bureaus or the District government, and will be accepted for transportation over the lines of the several companies in lieu of cash.

The tickets will be for the exclusive use of the Federal and District governments and will not be issued or sold to others.

The order will take effect on December 1, 1918, and remain in force until otherwise ordered by the Public Utilities Commission.

SPENCER WINS BY 35,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—Soldier Spencer, Senator-elect from Missouri, piled up a majority of 35,000 over former Governor Joseph W. Folk, complete unofficial returns today showed.

There is no intention whatever of withdrawing any draft calls as long as this nation is at war, it was strongly intimated by officials here today.

The Georgetown University seismograph recorded a violent earthquake early today.

It started at 11:30 last night and continued until after 2 o'clock this morning.

The maximum disturbance, according to Father Torndorff, was at 12:30, and the distance was about 5,000 miles from Washington.

Health, Beauty and the Home, by famous experts in the Household Page of next Sunday's New York American.—Advt.

Statements By United Press and Admiral Wilson

Yesterday in its service from the United Press The Times received a cablegram signed jointly by President Howard, of that organization, and W. P. Simms, one of the war correspondents on the United Press staff.

This cablegram announced that the German envoys had met the allied representatives at the headquarters of General Foch, and at 11 o'clock had accepted and signed the terms of armistice, and that all hostilities were to cease at 2 p. m. Paris time.

On the authority of this most explicit message The Times issued extras, as did also the New York World, the New York Sun, the Philadelphia Ledger, the Chicago Tribune, and scores of other newspapers throughout the country.

At noon today the United Press issued the following statement:

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Yesterday's announcement of the signing of the armistice between Germany and the allies was made by Admiral Wilson, at Brest, and was filed to the United Press with the admiral's approval. This information was received by the United Press in a cablegram from Roy W. Howard shortly before noon today.

Practically at the same time another message from Howard was delivered to the United Press stating that Admiral Wilson made the announcement in Brest at 4 o'clock p. m. (French time), but that later he was notified that it was not confirmable. This latter message filed by Howard did not show, in the form in which it was delivered, whether it was sent yesterday or how long it had been held up.

Howard's cablegram clearly showed that Admiral Wilson acted in good faith, stating he supposed the announcement was official and therefore gave his approval to the filing of the message to the United Press in New York.

The United Press today asked the Government to ascertain how long Howard's messages stating that Admiral Wilson authorized the announcement and also that the latter was notified that it was unconfirmable, were held up by the censors.

There was reason to believe that the message stating that the news was unconfirmable was badly delayed in view of the fact that it was not received here until almost twenty-four hours after the original cablegram.

UNITED PRESS.

ADMIRAL WILSON ASSUMES BLAME.

BREST, France, Nov. 8.—Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U. S. N., commander of the American forces in French waters, today made the following statement:

"The statement of the United Press relative to the signing of the armistice was made public from my office on the basis of what appeared to be official and authoritative information."

"I am in a position to know that the United Press and its representative acted in perfect good faith, and that the premature announcement was the result of an error, for which the agency was in no wise responsible."

NOT TO WITHDRAW ARMY DRAFT CALLS

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EARTH QUAKES AS PEACE NEWS COMES

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PERMANENT SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES REFUSED BY ALLIED COMMANDER

Germany will have a maximum of seventy-two hours to send the armistice agreement to Berlin for ratification.

This was officially announced by the State Department today, in conjunction with issuance of the news that the allied delegates were in conference with the German plenipotentiaries.

Parleys began at 9 a. m. Paris time, which was 4 o'clock Washington time this morning.

It is considered possible that the enemy envoys will not request the time limit allowed to submit their decision to Berlin, but may sign it immediately.

The German delegation is invested with full power to not only sign the armistice, but to open further peace negotiations, according to report from Berlin.

PRESIDENT TO ANNOUNCE IT.

President Wilson personally will tell the people of the country that Germany has accepted the allied armistice terms when that action takes place, it was officially announced from the White House today. Secretary to the President Joseph P. Tumulty said this morning that the President will not hold anything back, but that the moment he can do so he will issue a statement to the people telling them officially that the war is over.

It is understood here that the allied governments will agree on a plan for a simultaneous announcement of the action of the German armistice delegates who now are conferring with Field Marshal Foch.

Text of Conditions Is Read to Delegates

PARIS, Nov. 8 (1:36 p. m.).—The German delegates arrived this morning at Marshal Foch's headquarters and are reported positively to have asked for an armistice.

The text of the allies' conditions was read aloud and then handed to the enemy delegates. The latter asked immediate suspension of fighting, which was refused.

The Germans, it is stated, have seventy-two hours in which to reply.

The enemy representatives arrived at the meeting place designated by Foch last night and spent the night in a house which had been prepared for them there. They proceeded to Foch's temporary headquarters—probably in the Department of the Aisne—this morning.

Strictest Censorship Over Armistice News

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 7:30 a. m.—A delayed cablegram to the United Press received early today from Paris stated firing on the western front was ordered ceased at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Up to 7:30 a. m. no further messages had been received from Roy W. Howard or William Philip Simms, who signed the cablegram yesterday announcing that the armistice had been signed.

It is evident that the strictest censorship was in effect in Paris.

The Associated Press, in its dispatches dated Paris at 11 o'clock last night, says:

"German grand headquarters requested allies grant headquarters by wireless to permit the passage of the German delegation for armistice negotiations through the lines. The order was given to cease firing on this front at 1 o'clock in the afternoon until further orders."